Best Tools for immunology Research

CD40 (PTR1379) recombinant mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM4349
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	FCM;ELISA
Target :	CD40
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Cell adhesion molecules;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Intestinal immune network for IgA production;>>Malaria;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Asthma;>>Autoimmune thyroid disease;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus;>>Allograft rejection;>>Primary immunodeficiency;>>Viral myocarditis;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	CD40
Protein Name :	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5
Human Gene Id :	958
Human Swiss Prot No :	P25942
Mouse Gene Id :	21939
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P27512
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant human CD40.
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD40 protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Monoclonal,Mouse,IgG1,kappa
	ELISA 1:5000-100000;FCM 1-2μg/Test

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Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	30kD
Cell Pathway :	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);Toll_Like;Intestinal immune network for IgA production;Asthma;Autoimmune thyroid disease;Systemic lupus erythematosus;Allograft re
Background :	This gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. The encoded protein is a receptor on antigen-presenting cells of the immune system and is essential for mediating a broad variety of immune and inflammatory responses including T cell-dependent immunoglobulin class switching, memory B cell development, and germinal center formation. AT-hook transcription factor AKNA is reported to coordinately regulate the expression of this receptor and its ligand, which may be important for homotypic cell interactions. Adaptor protein TNFR2 interacts with this receptor and serves as a mediator of the signal transduction. The interaction of this receptor and its ligand is found to be necessary for amyloid-beta-induced microglial activation, and thus is thought to be an early event in Alzheimer disease pathogenesis. Mutations affecting this gene are the cause of autosomal recessive hyper-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIG
Function :	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in CD40 are the cause of hyper-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3) [MIM:606843]. HIGM3 is an autosomal recessive disorder which includes an inability of B cells to undergo isotype switching, one of the final differentiation steps in the humoral immune system, an inability to mount an antibody-specific immune response, and a lack of germinal center formation.,function:Receptor for TNFSF5/CD40LG.,online information:CD40 entry,online information:CD40 mutation db,similarity:Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Monomer and homodimer. The variant form found in the bladder carcinoma cell line Hu549 does not form homodimers. Interacts with TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3, TRAF5 and TRAF6.,tissue specificity:B-cells and in primary carcinomas.,
Subcellular Location :	[Isoform I]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform II]: Secreted.
Expression :	B-cells and in primary carcinomas.

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